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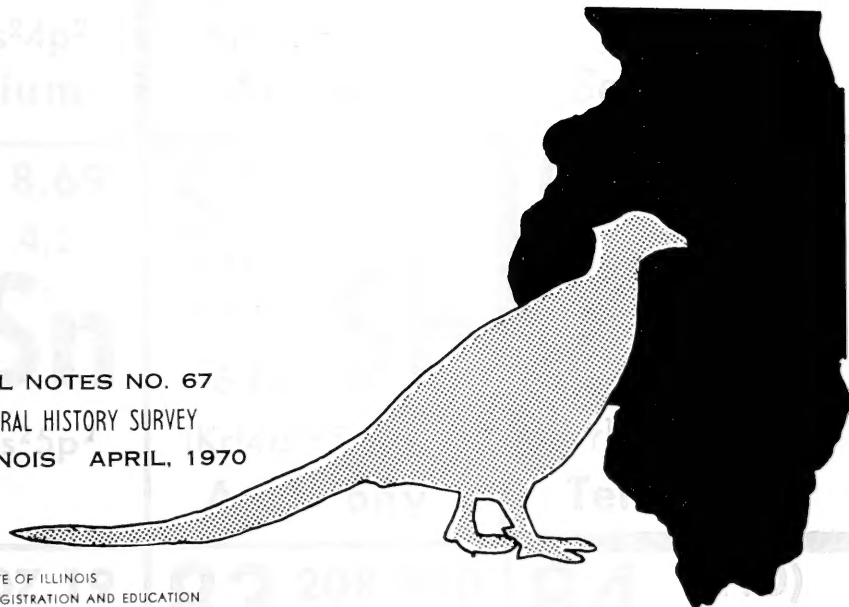
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William L. Anderson and Peggy L. Stewart

The elemental constituents of biological material are of vital concern to many disciplines of research, particularly physiology, nutrition, and medicine. It is common knowledge that certain inorganic ions must be available for plants and animals to grow, survive, and reproduce. Conversely, many ions are toxic when present in excess—an axiom of primary concern to researchers in environmental pollution. The advent of the Atomic Age, and the realization that all elements can be made radioactive, magnified the importance of ions in living material, especially in man.

Chemical elements that occur in living material are commonly divided into two groups, major elements and trace elements, the line of demarcation being somewhat arbitrarily set at 0.01 percent of an organism (Schroeder 1965:217), or at roughly 5,000–10,000 ppm in tissue ash. However, as Schroeder points out, this distinction is not always applicable when high concentrations of trace elements occur in special cases. Some trace elements—those having a physiological function for at least one organism—are known to be essential, while others—those for which no function has yet been discovered—are “nonessential.” Many of the “nonessential” ions accumulate in living organisms as the organisms increase in age, a phenomenon that has recently been associated with certain diseases in man (Schroeder 1965:225–226).

This paper reports the concentrations of five major elements and 18 trace elements in selected body parts (blood, bones, fat, feathers, muscles, and internal organs) of 54 hen pheasants (*Phasianus colchicus*) collected from three areas in Illinois. The analyses were conducted during an investigation of the possible effects of inorganic ions on the distribution and abundance of pheasants in this midwestern state. Portions of the analyses, as well as analyses of soil, grit, and corn, have been published elsewhere under the title “Relationships between Inorganic Ions and the Distribution of Pheasants in Illinois” (Anderson & Stewart 1969). Because of their potential contribution to many areas of research, the analyses of the pheasants' body parts are presented in their entirety in this publication. So that comparisons of data may be made easily, all tables follow the Literature Cited section.

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METHODS

Pheasants used in this study were collected by night-lighting (Labisky 1968b) from three areas—good pheasant range, fair range, and poor range—in Illinois (Table 1). The birds were of three age groups: 4-month-old juveniles, 7-month-old juveniles, and adults (Table 1). Juveniles were separated from adults by bursal examination. The 4-month-old juveniles were further aged to the nearest week according to advancement of molt of the primary flight feathers (Labisky 1968a:465).

After being held overnight in a wooden crate, the pheasants were weighed, then sacrificed by decapitation. Samples of whole blood were collected at the time of sacrifice and saved for analysis. To obtain an indication of size, the wing length of each bird was recorded. This measurement was taken as the distance from the anterior edge of the wrist joint of the wing to the tip of the longest primary feather after the curve of this feather had been flattened out along a ruler (Baldwin, et al. 1931:77–78). The pheasants were then placed individually in polyethylene bags, frozen, and held for 2–4 months until they could be dissected.

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Bony tissues that were analyzed were the right foot, bones of the right leg (femur, fibula, and tibiotarsus), skull (including beak), and sternum. Skeletal muscles utilized were those of the right leg (all muscles attached to the femur, fibula, and tibiotarsus) and the larger muscles of the right half of the sternum (*pectoralis thoracica*, *supracoracoideus*—ventral head, and *coracobrachialis posterior*, see Hudson & Lanzillotti 1964: 13–15, for detailed descriptions). A sample of fat was obtained from deposits around the neck, on the postero-ventral surface of the sternal muscles, and in the viscera. Organs excised were the adrenals, brain, bursa (from juveniles only), gizzard (muscular portion and lining were separated), heart, intestine (including colon and ceca), kidneys, liver, lungs, pancreas, spleen, reproductive organs (ovary and oviduct), thyroids, and thymuses. Samples of feathers were obtained by clipping the larger feathers, mainly the primaries and secondaries, from both wings.

After being excised, the body parts were carefully freed of all extraneous material and rinsed, if necessary, in doubly distilled water (ion concentration < 5 ppm). They were then rolled on a paper towel to remove excess moisture and blood. The heart and liver were opened to remove clots of blood, and the gall bladder was removed from the liver. After most of the contents were stripped from the intestine, ceca, and colon, these organs were opened and thoroughly rinsed. Bony tissues and feathers were dried in an oven (65°C .) until successive weighings indicated they had stopped losing weight. The other body parts were weighed immediately after being excised and cleansed. All body parts were placed in polyethylene bags or vials and stored in a freezer.

Analyses of the body parts were conducted in the Spectrographic Laboratory, Department of Physics, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. The samples were thawed, then pooled according to body part, geographical region, and, when the samples were large enough, age of the birds. (The smaller body parts—all internal organs except gizzard muscles, intestines, and livers—were pooled at the time they were extracted from the birds. Leg muscles and sternal muscles were pooled on a weight basis after they had been reduced to ash.) Pooling was necessary because (1) many of the body parts were too small to be adequately analyzed individually, and (2) the cost, in time and funds, of analyzing each body part of each bird was prohibitive.

All samples were weighed immediately before ashing procedures began. The resulting weights, which seldom differed more than 3 percent from the ones recorded at the time the birds were dissected, served as a check on the accuracy of the wet (or dry) weights of the tissues.

The samples were exposed to temperatures of increasing intensity, then ashed in a muffle furnace at 550°C . for 12–72 hours, the length of time depending on the nature of the body part. Early phases of the ashing procedure were accelerated by adding distilled concentrated sulfuric acid to the samples. Concentrations of major elements in the ash were determined by flame photometric (calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium) and colorimetric (phosphorus) procedures. Analyses for trace elements were accomplished by atomic absorption (zinc) and emission spectrography (aluminum, barium, boron, cobalt, chromium, copper, iron, lead, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, silver, strontium, tin, titanium, vanadium, and zirconium). The ashing and analytical procedures were based on techniques developed by Peggy L. Stewart and Isabel H. Tipton (unpublished data) for analyzing human food (used for fat, feathers, muscles, and internal organs), feces (used for bones and feet), and urine (used for blood).

Care was taken throughout all phases of the dissecting, ashing, and analytical procedures to prevent contamination of the samples. Dissecting instruments were thoroughly washed and then rinsed in doubly distilled water before opening each bird; new scalpel blades were also used with each bird. Except when the dissecting instruments were used, the body parts were never allowed to touch metal. The samples were always stored in polyethylene containers, and fused silica dishes that had highly glazed surfaces were used to hold the samples during ashing procedures.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Validity of the Data

It should be emphasized that, as already mentioned, the analyses were conducted on pooled samples; the larger tissues were pooled according to geographical region and age of the birds, the smaller ones by region only. While this procedure has obvious limitations, the values obtained can be accepted with reasonable confidence. Theoretically, the concentrations of elements obtained for the pooled samples should approximate mean concentrations one would get if the tissues were analyzed individually. The consistency of many of the concentrations in comparable body parts—among birds of the three age groups and from the three regions—adds further confidence to the validity of the data (see tables).

However, a word of caution is in order. In biological material, mean concentrations of chemical elements, as well as means of percent ash of wet (or dry) weights, may be skewed toward high values (Tipton, et al. 1963:97). For this reason, Tipton, et al. (1963:100)

consider the median concentration to be a more appropriate measure of central tendency than the mean. This was true for at least some of the values for the pheasant tissues; for instance, concentrations of copper in the pooled samples of feet had a median value of <5 ppm, whereas the mean was an unrealistic >46 ppm (Table 13). In the following discussion, median concentrations in comparable body parts—among birds of the three age groups and from the three regions—are used in most instances. This, of course, does not overcome the possibility that concentrations in individual pooled samples may in themselves be skewed toward high values.

Size and Weight of the Pheasants

Mean wing lengths and body weights indicated that pheasants from the three areas were of similar size and were in the same general physical condition (Table 1). The only exceptions were the two adults from Neoga, which were larger and heavier, on the average, than adults from Sibley and Humboldt. In general, and regardless of the area from which they were collected, adults were larger and heavier than juveniles.

Percent Ash of the Wet (or Dry) Tissues

Weights of the ash of the pheasants' body parts are presented in grams and as percentages of the wet (or dry) weights in Table 2. Percent ash of the dry weight of bones had a median value of 62.86. Feet, which comprise considerable keratinous and other tissue as well as bone, contained less ash, the median value being 37.82 percent on a dry-weight basis. Spector (1956:73), after compiling the work of many researchers, reported the ash content of dry, fat-free bone from several species of vertebrates to be roughly 61–75 percent; the ash content of femurs from turkeys was approximately 70 percent. Thus, the percent ash of pheasant bones appears to be similar to percentages for bones of many other vertebrates.

Dried feathers from the pheasants contained a median of 1.29 percent ash (Table 2). The ash content of feathers is apparently greater than that of hair, which is also a keratinous appendage of the skin. Human hair has been reported to be 0.2–0.9 percent ash on a dry-weight, fat-free basis (Spector 1956:77).

Median concentrations of ash in whole blood and in soft body parts of the pheasants were seldom less than 1 percent, and never more than 2 percent, on a wet-weight basis (Table 2). The only exceptions were fat (median 0.28 percent), intestines (median 0.63 percent), and thyroid glands (median 0.41 percent). Pancreases and thymuses contained the highest concentrations of ash, the median values being 1.77 and 1.93, respectively. It is of special interest that the concen-

trations of ash in all internal organs except livers and bursae were greater for birds from Sibley—good pheasant range—than for birds from Neoga—poor range (Table 2). This finding is elaborated upon elsewhere (Anderson & Stewart 1969:262, 268).

The median values for percent ash of soft tissues of pheasants were, in general, similar to those for humans (Tipton & Cook 1963:105–130). Notable exceptions were concentrations of ash in adrenal and thyroid glands, which were $1\frac{1}{2}$ times greater and 63 percent less, respectively, in pheasants than in humans.

Concentrations of Elements in Tissues

Concentrations of the 23 elements in the various body parts are summarized in Tables 3–25. The concentrations are given in grams per 100 grams of ash (percentage in ash) for major elements and in micrograms per gram of ash (ppm in ash) for trace elements. To convert from ppm to percent, move the decimal four digits to the left. Values preceded by $<$ or $>$ indicate the concentrations were beyond the analytical capabilities of the techniques used; the values given are the lower or upper limits of detection attained.

Concentrations in the ash may be converted to a wet-weight (or dry-weight) basis with this calculation: concentration in ash \times percent ash of wet (or dry) body part \div 100. If concentrations in dry tissue are desired for those tissues for which the percent ash is presented on a wet-weight basis (Table 2), percent ash of wet tissue can be converted to a dry-weight basis with the aid of data presented in the literature. It is suggested that percent ash of wet and of dry human tissues published by Tipton & Cook (1963:105–130) be used for such conversions.

Of the elements for which analyses were conducted, phosphorus was found to be the most abundant in the pheasants, the median concentrations in ash being more than 12 percent in all samples analyzed for this element except those of blood, fat, and feathers. Potassium, with median values exceeding 12 percent in blood and in most soft body parts, was also present in abundance. Calcium was highly abundant in bone, the median concentration being 34.13 percent, and moderately abundant in thyroid glands, in which the median concentration was 5.26 percent. Of the other two major elements, magnesium was most abundant in thyroid glands (median 8.42 percent) and sodium was most abundant in blood (median 16.88 percent). High concentrations (median 14.21 percent) of sodium also occurred in the thyroids. It is interesting that the ash of thyroid glands contained the highest concentrations for magnesium and the second highest for calcium, potassium, and sodium. Concentrations of phosphorus were not determined for these glands.

The highest median concentrations for nine of the trace elements occurred in the ash of gizzard linings (aluminum, 5,000 ppm; barium, 133; boron, 58; copper, 483; and titanium, 700) or of feathers (lead, 317 ppm; vanadium, >100; zinc, 28,125; and zirconium, 322). These body parts also contained the second or third highest median concentrations for six of the remaining elements. Of these, in the analyses conducted, iron and tin were most concentrated in the ash of lungs (>7,000 and 42 ppm, respectively), nickel and silver in fat (158 and 15, respectively), cobalt in bursae (106), manganese in livers (298), molybdenum in kidneys (124), and strontium in spleens (126). Chromium was extremely low in all tissues, the median values never exceeding 4 ppm. (Iron was probably more concentrated in blood than in lungs. Because of limitations of the analytical procedure used, actual concentrations of iron in blood were not determined.)

If the amounts of elements in ash are converted to concentrations in the wet body parts (dry for bones and feathers), bone, because of its high ash content, becomes the body part containing the highest concentrations of many elements. However, concentrations in unashed bone, as well as in feathers, were based on dry weights, while those in other unashed tissues were calculated on a wet-weight basis. Thus, concentrations in unashed bones and feathers are not strictly comparable to those in the wet tissues. If bone is excluded, concentrations of elements in wet (or dry) tissues exhibit patterns of distribution similar to, but in lesser quantities than, those in ash. Exceptions were concentrations in fat, intestines, and thyroid glands, where the percent ash was exceedingly low (Table 2). Consequently, these body parts contained relatively lower concentrations, when compared with those of other body parts, on a wet-weight basis than in ash.

A particularly interesting finding was the relatively greater abundance of inorganic ions in leg muscles than in sternal muscles. Calcium was 10 times greater, and six of the trace elements (aluminum, barium, cobalt, copper, vanadium, and zinc) at least 2 times greater in leg muscles. Only one element, titanium, was strikingly more abundant (5 times greater) in sternal muscles than in leg muscles.

The behavior of barium and strontium in the pheasants—their wide distribution and relatively uniform concentrations (Tables 9 and 20)—is similar to that of essential elements. Tipton & Cook (1963:142, 144) reported the same findings for humans, but added that this might be expected of strontium, which is chemically closely related to the essential element calcium. The high concentrations of barium and strontium in pheasants, as compared with those in humans,

tempt speculation about the essentiality of these elements for birds. Schroeder (1965:218) has stated that strontium is essential or probably essential for mammals.

Changes in concentrations with increase in age of the pheasants were evident for several elements. Four of the major elements (calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, and sodium) were usually less abundant in the ash of intestines and livers of adults than in those of juveniles, perhaps because of higher metabolic rates in the younger birds. Concentrations of sodium also decreased in leg muscles and sternal muscles with increase in age. However, sodium became more concentrated in bones and feet as the birds became older. Other changes associated with increased age were increases in concentrations of aluminum in intestines, barium in bones, feet, intestines, and gizzard muscles, lead in bones and feet, strontium in intestines, and zirconium in bones. Of these five trace elements, only strontium is known to be essential or probably essential for mammals (Schroeder 1965:218). Schroeder (1965:227) also reported that at least four of these elements, zirconium being the exception, accumulate in one or more tissues of humans with increasing age.

Comparisons With Concentrations in Other Vertebrates

In those body parts that were comparable, the median concentrations of elements in pheasants exhibited many similarities to median values reported for humans by Tipton & Cook (1963:105–130) and Tipton et al. (1965:410–439). Noteworthy exceptions were magnesium in thyroids (9 times greater in pheasants), potassium in pancreases (2 times greater), and calcium and potassium in hearts and kidneys (40–50 percent less).

Among essential trace elements (those essential or probably essential for mammals, Schroeder 1965:218), important differences between pheasants and humans were in cobalt in kidneys and muscles (10–20 times greater in pheasants); manganese in livers, pancreases, and spleens (2–3 times greater); molybdenum in kidneys (4 times greater) and in livers (60 percent less); and zinc in kidneys, lungs, muscles, and spleens (50–70 percent less). In most of the body parts analyzed, copper and iron were 20–70 percent less abundant in pheasants than in humans. As the pheasants were allowed to bleed when they were sacrificed, their body parts would understandably contain less iron than those of humans.

“Nonessential” elements exhibiting differences between pheasants and humans were aluminum in livers, muscles, and spleens (2–5 times greater in pheasants); nickel in brains, livers, pancreases, and spleens (2–4 times greater); silver in brains, muscles, and spleens

(30 times greater); and titanium in livers, muscles, and spleens (10 times greater). In most of the body parts that were comparable, barium and strontium were 2–20 times greater, and lead was 30–70 percent less in pheasants than in humans. It is interesting that of the “nonessential” elements showing differences between pheasants and humans, all except lead were more abundant in the birds. As pheasants ingest appreciable amounts of soil (Harper & Labisky 1964: 726), as well as grit, an accumulation of “nonessential” elements in these birds might be expected.

Spector (1956:70–77) has summarized analytical work performed on many species of vertebrates. Although mammals were the most common animals on which analyses were conducted, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish were also listed. Concentrations of nine elements (the five major elements, plus copper, iron, manganese, and zinc) in six internal organs (brains, hearts, kidneys, livers, lungs, and spleens), muscle,

and bone could be used for generalized comparisons between pheasants and other vertebrates. (Spector (1956:70) points out that the values he presents are rough approximations which are not subject to conclusive interpretation.) For these elements and these tissues, concentrations in pheasants agreed exceedingly well with those listed for other backboneed animals. General exceptions were calcium in hearts (30–80 percent less abundant in pheasants), potassium and sodium in kidneys (35–55 and 50–70 percent less, respectively), and phosphorus and zinc in livers (30–55 and 10–90 percent less, respectively).

The median concentrations of elements in pheasant blood exhibited several striking differences from *mean* concentrations in mammalian blood reported by Bowen (1966:81–82). Notable examples were phosphorus (3 times greater in pheasants); cadmium, cobalt, and manganese (10–50 times greater); and nickel, silver, vanadium, and zinc (94–99 percent less).

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All tables are presented on the following pages.

TABLES

TABLE 1.—Data for 54 hen pheasants from which body part were excised and analyzed for 23 chemical elements.

	Sibley, Ill.			Humboldt, Ill.			Neoga, Ill.		
	Oct. 1966	Jan. 1967		Jan. 1967			Oct. 1966	Jan. 1967	
Number of birds	9	6	8	8	6		9	6	2
Mean age (months)	4.0±0.8*	ca. 7	>19†	ca. 7	>19†		4.4±0.5*	ca. 7	>19†
Mean wing length (mm)	220±2	221±4	226±3	223±2	226±3		221±1	222±2	230±5
Mean body weight (grams)	841±17	875±19	943±31	856±21	960±16		838±31	873±18	1,052±41
Location (county, latitude and longitude)	Ford and Livingston 40°35'N., 88°23'W.			Coles 39°36'N., 88°19'W.			Cumberland 39°19'N., 88°27'W.		
Abundance of pheasants‡	>100			1.1-10.0			0.1-1.0		

* Aged according to advancement of molt of the primary flight feathers (Labisky 1968a:165). Mean lengths of the 10th primary of October-collected juveniles from Sibley and Neoga were 84±17 and 118±8 mm, respectively.

† Pheasants more than 1 year old could be aged only as adults by the techniques employed. The youngest adults were approximately 19 months old.

‡ Pheasants observed per 100 miles of driving during April 1963 (Labisky & Anderson 1965:132).

TABLE 2.—Weights of ash, in grams (numerators) and as percentages of wet (or dry) weights (denominators), of pooled body parts of hen pheasants collected from three areas in Illinois. Percentages of dry weights are in parentheses.

	Sibley			Humboldt			Neoga			Sibley	Humboldt	Neoga
	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	7 Mo.	Adult	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult		All Ages		
Number of hens	9	6	8	8	6	9	6	2		23	14	17
Blood	1.8433	1.3325	1.8107	1.4813	0.9809	1.0942*	1.3996	0.5591	Adrenals	0.0210	0.0116	0.0097
	1.14	1.17	1.19	1.18	1.17	1.17	1.20	1.26		1.14	1.15	0.88
Bones, leg	37.86	17.75	33.58	33.09	19.43	34.63	18.71	7.51	Brains	1.1633	0.7442	0.7130
	(82.12)	(57.98)	(75.78)	(77.62)	(50.41)	(72.86)	(57.97)	(66.33)		1.59	1.53	1.25
Bones, skull	12.10	9.99	13.76	13.06	9.58	11.20	8.96	3.47	Bursae	0.1040	...	0.0787
	(57.62)	(62.99)	(59.90)	(60.23)	(59.20)	(58.74)	(61.09)	(60.94)		1.77	...	1.96
Bones, sternum	15.03	10.27	16.02	14.61	11.02	16.60	10.79	4.61	Gizzard linings	0.4345	0.2820	0.2744
	(62.43)	(62.72)	(67.57)	(67.36)	(65.96)	(66.97)	(67.03)	(71.33)		0.91	1.05	0.78
Fat	0.1826	0.1231	...	0.1212	...	0.0782	0.1184	0.0536	Hearts	1.1640	0.6546	0.7968
	0.47	0.29	...	0.27	...	0.59	0.26	0.21		1.40	1.22	1.29
Feathers	1.0883	0.8218	1.1774	1.0098	0.8245	1.0581	0.7518	0.3290	Kidneys	1.4670	0.6351	0.8922
	(1.45)	(1.48)	(1.28)	(1.04)	(1.29)	(1.28)	(1.34)	(1.28)		1.76	1.30	1.44
Feet	18.32	14.65	13.94	17.88	10.71	19.70	9.81	3.89	Lungs	1.0251	0.4627	0.7232
	(42.01)	(49.13)	(31.54)	(44.24)	(33.62)	(43.61)	(32.56)	(33.58)		1.36	0.97	1.28
Gizzard muscles	1.4249	0.8837	0.9977	0.9851	0.6826	1.2856	0.7996	0.2975	Reproductive organs	0.1088	0.0636	0.0556
	1.14	1.18	1.11	1.12	1.06	1.08	1.12	1.02		1.40	1.25	1.27
Intestines	0.5346	0.2861	0.4429	0.2930	0.2177	0.3383	0.2179	0.0959	Pancreases	0.5261	0.2669	0.3247
	0.66	0.65	0.72	0.54	0.61	0.50	0.58	0.64		1.94	1.75	1.77
Livers	1.9026	1.0578	1.3979	1.2740	1.0987	1.5059	1.0150	0.4355	Spleens	0.0811	0.0391	0.0618
	1.62	1.25	1.32	1.17	1.40	1.26	1.42	1.52		1.65	1.45	1.56
Muscles, leg	9.48*	7.03	9.48	8.34*	7.32	11.04	7.35	2.85	Thymuses	0.1588	...	0.1472
	1.52	1.53	1.52	1.57	1.52	1.53	1.53	1.59		1.99	...	1.86
Muscles, sternal	13.39	8.35*	11.18*	14.15	8.77*	12.83	10.88	3.73	Thyroids	0.0040	0.0013	0.0019
	1.44	1.47	1.32	1.49	1.38	1.34	1.46	1.26		0.54	0.29	0.41

* Sample consisted of body parts from one hen less than indicated above

TABLE 3. — Grams of calcium per 100 grams of ash in body parts of hen pheasants collected from three areas in Illinois.

	Sibley			Humboldt		Neoga				Sibley	Humboldt	Neoga
	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	7 Mo.	Adult	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult		All Ages		
Blood	0.78	0.42	0.63	0.73	0.79	0.75	0.63	0.74	Adrenals	1.19	1.29	2.16
Bones, leg	35.50	33.00	30.00	36.75	37.00	27.25	29.00	33.75	Brains	1.10	0.70	0.75
Bones, skull	26.00	33.50	33.00	39.75	35.00	34.50	26.00	33.50	Bursae	0.10	...	0.03
Bones, sternum	33.00	36.00	37.00	35.50	23.00	34.50	36.50	35.50	Gizzard			
									linings	2.10	4.10	1.50
Fat	0.25	0.25	...	...	...	0.65	0.50	...	Hearts	0.40	0.15	0.18
Feathers	5.00	3.75	5.25	3.75	4.25	5.00	6.00	7.00	Kidneys	0.40	0.35	0.35
Feet	31.00	27.00	37.00	36.75	36.00	31.25	37.25	35.00	Lungs	0.60	0.83	0.68
Gizzard muscles	1.05	0.53	0.65	0.43	0.53	0.43	0.50	0.65				
Intestines	1.25	0.78	0.90	0.93	...	1.65	1.03	1.00				
Livers	0.38	0.33	0.28	0.33	0.35	0.53	0.25	0.33	Pancreases	0.55	0.78	0.73
Muscles, leg	2.95	2.40	3.30	3.05	4.10	2.48	3.00	3.65				
Muscles, sternal	0.30	0.38	0.33	0.25	0.33	0.40	0.28	0.20	Thyroids	3.25	7.69	5.26

TABLE 4. — Grams of magnesium per 100 grams of ash in body parts of hen pheasants collected from three areas in Illinois.

	Sibley			Humboldt		Neoga				Sibley	Humboldt	Neoga
	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	7 Mo.	Adult	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult		All Ages		
Blood	0.53	0.45	0.52	0.56	0.55	0.54	0.50	0.36	Adrenals	0.88	0.86	1.75
Bones, leg	0.45	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.55	0.50	0.55	0.50	Brains	0.95	1.00	0.85
Bones, skull	0.60	0.50	0.45	0.70	0.55	0.65	0.55	0.65	Bursae	0.75	...	0.40
Bones, sternum	0.35	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.50	Gizzard			
Fat	0.40	0.88	...	...	...	0.93	1.13	...	linings	0.60	0.65	0.56
Feathers	1.00	3.38	3.13	2.88	2.88	3.13	3.38	2.13	Hearts	1.00	1.50	1.15
Feet	0.45	0.60	0.50	0.65	0.55	0.65	0.50	0.55	Kidneys	1.45	0.60	0.90
Gizzard muscles	1.25	1.15	1.35	1.30	1.20	1.45	1.25	1.25	Lungs	0.95	0.95	1.05
Intestines	3.80	3.50	2.80	3.45	...	3.20	2.25	1.55				
Livers	1.15	1.35	0.80	1.05	1.40	1.05	0.65	0.80	Pancreases	1.80	1.75	1.90
Muscles, leg	1.25	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.15	1.35	1.35	1.30				
Muscles, sternal	1.95	1.60	1.60	2.30	1.95	1.90	1.40	1.65	Thyroids	3.75	13.08	8.42

TABLE 5. — Grams of phosphorus per 100 grams of ash in body parts of hen pheasants collected from three areas in Illinois.

	Sibley			Humboldt		Neoga				Sibley	Humboldt	Neoga
	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	7 Mo.	Adult	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult		All Ages		
Blood	10.42	9.92	10.83	10.09	10.98	10.12	9.32	6.19	Brains	17.25	19.88	19.63
Bones, leg	13.75	13.00	11.38	13.38	15.50	12.88	13.38	12.38				
Bones, skull	12.00	11.75	13.88	13.88	13.13	11.38	13.50	11.75				
Bones, sternum	13.38	14.13	12.75	13.50	13.50	13.75	13.00	16.38				
Fat	3.40	Gizzard linings Hearts Kidneys Lungs	15.13	24.38	...
Feathers	4.40	3.30	5.20	2.80	3.55	3.95	4.80	4.00				
Feet	11.38	12.63	14.13	12.63	12.63	11.63	14.50	13.13				
Gizzard muscles	14.63	16.25	15.50	16.00	18.38	14.13	14.13	13.38				
Intestines	30.12	...	20.63	24.38	...	22.50	18.25	18.25	Pancreases	21.25	9.30	26.25
Livers	14.13	6.75	11.63	14.25	14.50	14.50	12.38	10.25				
Muscles, leg	15.63	19.50	31.87	18.75	16.00	19.13	20.38	28.25				
Muscles, sternal	12.75	13.13	15.75	17.00	12.75	13.75	15.50	16.75				

TABLE 6.—Grams of potassium per 100 grams of ash in body parts of hen pheasants collected from three areas in Illinois.

	Sibley			Humboldt		Neoga				Sibley	Humboldt	Neoga
	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	7 Mo.	Adult	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult		All Ages		
Blood	13.75	12.92	15.21	14.25	12.80	12.71	14.58	13.04	Adrenals	14.95	18.53	26.91
Bones, leg	0.19	0.15	0.10	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.09	Brains	18.00	16.00	21.20
Bones, skull	0.27	0.30	0.24	0.16	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.30	Bursae	11.10	...	6.20
Bones, sternum	0.40	0.40	0.22	0.20	0.36	0.25	0.20	0.28	Gizzard			
									linings	5.40	4.60	4.71
Fat	8.55	20.50	...	...	...	5.25	17.00	...	Hearts	15.50	17.50	12.30
Feathers	4.50	2.50	3.50	2.38	2.38	3.50	2.50	2.63	Kidneys	17.00	10.50	10.30
Feet	0.25	0.17	0.13	0.12	0.21	0.10	0.13	0.14	Lungs	17.90	14.50	18.50
Gizzard muscles	19.80	19.00	19.60	20.20	17.10	19.20	20.00	19.80				
Intestines	19.80	17.80	12.10	15.30	...	10.90	10.00	10.60				
Livers	15.30	16.70	15.80	14.50	15.50	15.30	11.90	17.75	Pancreases	32.20	32.20	31.60
Muscles, leg	16.50	17.00	17.70	16.20	16.00	17.70	16.20	16.80				
Muscles, sternal	21.00	16.90	16.60	31.40	17.00	20.00	14.00	19.50	Thyroids	21.89	35.00	26.84

TABLE 7.—Grams of sodium per 100 grams of ash in body parts of hen pheasants collected from three areas in Illinois.

	Sibley			Humboldt		Neoga				Sibley	Humboldt	Neoga
	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	7 Mo.	Adult	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult		All Ages		
Blood	19.58	16.67	17.08	17.11	15.85	19.77	16.49	16.39	Adrenals	6.81	9.96	13.76
Bones, leg	0.44	0.48	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.35	0.40	0.46	Brains	7.70	5.55	8.60
Bones, skull	0.51	0.56	0.79	0.47	0.74	0.47	0.53	0.62	Bursae	3.03	...	1.78
Bones, sternum	0.35	0.43	0.53	0.35	0.55	0.47	0.34	0.58	Gizzard			
									linings	1.90	1.35	1.97
Fat	1.68	3.08	...	...	...	2.50	3.08	...	Hearts	5.10	6.00	4.50
Feathers	6.50	4.50	5.38	5.00	4.63	6.00	5.13	6.25	Kidneys	6.75	4.65	5.10
Feet	0.89	0.85	0.94	0.74	0.80	0.48	0.81	1.00	Lungs	6.25	6.05	7.15
Gizzard muscles	4.50	4.00	4.35	4.35	3.45	4.35	4.00	3.80				
Intestines	5.75	5.85	4.15	4.40	...	4.00	3.20	3.70				
Livers	4.65	4.65	4.20	5.15	4.70	8.80	2.70	4.65	Pancreases	4.00	2.35	4.25
Muscles, leg	3.30	2.85	3.05	2.90	2.75	3.50	2.70	3.20				
Muscles, sternal	2.85	1.65	1.60	2.50	1.95	2.75	1.50	2.00	Thyroids	14.00	23.08	14.21

TABLE 8.—Micrograms of aluminum per gram of ash in body parts of hen pheasants collected from three areas in Illinois.

	Sibley			Humboldt		Neoga				Sibley	Humboldt	Neoga
	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	7 Mo.	Adult	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult		All Ages		
Blood	106	182	48	134	81	174	183	182				
Bones, leg	<45	<45	<45	<45	<45	<45	<45	<45	Brains	25	31	62
Bones, skull	<45	<45	<45	<45	<45	<45	<45	<45	Bursae	3,339	...	5,000
Bones, sternum	<45	<45	<45	<45	<45	<45	<45	<45	Gizzard linings	5,000	4,395	>8,600
Fat	770	1,012	...	341	...	409	413	626	Hearts	111	169	130
Feathers	5,000	6,096	5,000	2,519	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	Kidneys	116	188	141
Feet	198	1,011	<45	419	606	134	659	274	Lungs	2,622	1,926	912
Gizzard muscles	111	140	113	76	40	160	67	144	Reproductive organs	131	787	293
Intestines	149	595	193	327	712	50	112	492	Pancreases	136	95	251
Livers	306	604	195	383	248	198	309	212	Spleens	57	1,825	1,150
Muscles, leg	111	123	94	78	150	97	121	120	Thymuses	71	...	112
Muscles, sternal	55	41	42	64	53	70	54	41				

TABLE 9.—Micrograms of barium per gram of ash in body parts of hen pheasants collected from three areas in Illinois.

	Sibley			Humboldt		Neoga				Sibley	Humboldt	Neoga
	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	7 Mo.	Adult	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult		All Ages		
Blood	1.78	0.12	0.03	0.19	1.67	0.01	0.46	19.06				
Bones, leg	26	19	29	19	11	29	37	68	Brains	3	21	23
Bones, skull	19	21	49	30	32	54	48	81	Bursae	39	...	44
Bones, sternum	110	15	30	23	24	20	15	72	Gizzard linings	91	133	163
Fat	16	67	...	78	...	<0.5	48	165	Hearts	9	9	7
Feathers	169	174	158	92	173	87	62	51	Kidneys	4	14	8
Feet	29	29	44	26	45	37	56	107	Lungs	24	14	14
Gizzard muscles	7	46	54	41	43	28	57	67	Reproductive organs	104	47	112
Intestines	19	40	74	35	89	7	38	48	Pancreases	5	24	53
Livers	25	34	15	14	4	4	7	9	Spleens	11	132	38
Muscles, leg	<0.5	15	51	53	52	24	34	35	Thymuses	9	...	4
Muscles, sternal	16	11	11	30	17	35	16	21				

TABLE 10.—Micrograms of boron per gram of ash in body parts of hen pheasants collected from three areas in Illinois.

	Sibley			Humboldt		Neoga				Sibley	Humboldt	Neoga
	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	7 Mo.	Adult	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult				
Blood	9	22	23	34	8	8	13	5				
Bones, leg	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	Brains	5	7	3
Bones, skull	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	Bursae	39	..	18
Bones, sternum	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	Gizzard linings	55	58	59
Fat	7	69	..	28	..	32	72	225	Hearts	6	7	3
Feathers	81	30	22	33	42	138	33	52	Kidneys	5	4	4
Feet	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	Lungs	4	5	3
Gizzard muscles	6	7	5	4	6	13	8	5	Reproductive organs	12	80	43
Intestines	4	15	13	5	56	15	8	19	Pancreases	4	6	4
Livers	8	6	9	13	3	5	5	6	Spleens	15	29	10
Muscles, leg	4	2	10	3	4	1	2	4	Thymuses	6	..	4
Muscles, sternal	6	2	10	6	6	4	4	7				

TABLE 11.—Micrograms of chromium per gram of ash in body parts of hen pheasants collected from three areas in Illinois.

	Sibley			Humboldt		Neoga				Sibley	Humboldt	Neoga
	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	7 Mo.	Adult	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult		All Ages		
Blood	0.30	0.25	0.12	1.55	0.55	0.62	0.95	1.84				
Bones, leg	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	Brains	1.0	<0.5	1.0
Bones, skull	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	Bursae	<0.5	..	<0.5
Bones, sternum	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	Gizzard linings	1	1	1
Fat	<0.5	<0.5	..	<0.5	..	1.0	2.0	1.4	Hearts	1.0	<0.5	1.0
Feathers	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	Kidneys	1.0	<0.5	2.5
Feet	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	15	Lungs	<0.5	1.0	<0.5
Gizzard muscles	<0.5	1.0	<0.5	<0.5	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.5	Reproductive organs	<0.5	1.2	<0.5
Intestines	1.0	<0.5	<0.5	1.0	1.0	<0.5	<0.5	1.2	Pancreases	<0.5	1.0	1.0
Livers	2	1	2	5	1	1	2	4	Spleens	<0.5	1.0	37.6
Muscles, leg	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.5	Thymuses	<0.5	..	1.0
Muscles, sternal	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0				

TABLE 12.—Micrograms of cobalt per gram of ash in body parts of hen pheasants collected from three areas in Illinois.

	Sibley			Humboldt		Neoga			Sibley	Humboldt	Neoga	
	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	7 Mo.	Adult	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	All Ages			
Blood	0.1	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.4	4.2	4.3	6.4	Brains	5	2	9
Bones, leg	<2.5	<2.5	4.0	10.0	<2.5	<2.5	4.0	<2.5	Bursae	>120	..	91
Bones, skull	3.1	2.7	<2.5	4.6	3.1	<2.5	<2.5	3.1	Gizzard			
Bones, sternum	3.2	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	2.7	<2.5	linings	65	5	8
Fat	14	13	..	>120	..	37	17	>120	Hearts	3	2	6
Feathers	111	15	76	26	>120	103	>120	>120	Kidneys	6	24	21
Feet	17.6	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	4.9	<2.5	<2.5	Lungs	7	5	2
Gizzard muscles	31	5	79	9	3	47	1	98	Reproductive			
Intestines	54	81	12	20	>120	75	66	95	organs	1.9	<0.3	7.6
Livers	5	18	27	22	25	4	7	3	Pancreases	8	8	6
Muscles, leg	38	6	73	>120	53	35	11	78	Spleens	4.0	0.6	3.5
Muscles, sternal	19	100	22	23	62	15	15	31	Thymuses	4	..	5

TABLE 13.—Micrograms of copper per gram of ash in body parts of hen pheasants collected from three areas in Illinois.

	Sibley			Humboldt		Neoga				Sibley	Humboldt	Neoga
	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	7 Mo.	Adult	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult		All Ages		
Blood	46	37	31	59	32	34	42	28				
Bones, leg	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Brains	103	125	94
Bones, skull	<5	<5	<5	<5	19	<5	<5	<5	Bursae	35	...	36
Bones, sternum	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Gizzard			
									linings	483	128	>500
Fat	2	34	...	69	...	34	35	82	Hearts	170	184	149
Feathers	127	116	131	131	140	135	130	137	Kidneys	126	98	168
Feet	371	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Lungs	59	93	86
Gizzard Muscles	77	36	67	85	46	71	79	50	Reproductive			
									organs	64	300	115
Intestines	68	148	121	112	178	126	121	77	Pancreases	129	128	109
Livers	133	183	249	244	172	211	209	211	Spleens	105	131	295
Muscles, leg	52	92	98	44	101	52	75	42	Thymuses	61	...	48
Muscles, sternal	13	3	13	25	12	15	27	6				

TABLE 14.—Micrograms of iron per gram of ash in body parts of hen pheasants collected from three areas in Illinois.

	Sibley			Humboldt		Neoga				Sibley	Humboldt	Neoga
	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	7 Mo.	Adult	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult		All Ages		
Blood	>2,000	>2,000	>2,000	>2,000	>2,000	>2,000	>2,000	>2,000	Adrenals	2,619	5,172	36,842
Bones, leg	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	Brains	1,250	2,436	1,969
Bones, skull	51	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	Bursae	2,030	...	1,400
Bones, sternum	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	Gizzard			
									linings	5,400	6,200	5,500
Fat	633	1,800	...	1,850	...	2,330	1,850	2,650	Hearts	3,900	3,319	4,284
Feathers	4,067	4,667	5,500	5,933	3,950	4,200	4,500	4,000	Kidneys	4,683	2,983	5,300
Feet	200	270	<50	131	109	<50	265	125	Lungs	>7,000	>7,000	>7,000
Gizzard muscles	1,900	2,380	2,380	2,950	2,690	1,770	2,560	3,680	Reproductive			
									organs	5,600	6,367	3,517
Intestines	942	2,350	2,160	3,480	2,750	1,430	1,830	3,150	Pancreases	2,050	2,000	1,775
Livers	4,000	3,750	5,000	5,250	7,500	5,750	3,750	1,000	Spleens	6,575	>7,000	5,400
Muscles, leg	1,001	619	2,647	1,417	1,941	733	1,194	1,165	Thymuses	1,919	...	2,350
Muscles, sternal	420	588	513	581	569	474	525	834				

TABLE 15.--Micrograms of lead per gram of ash in body parts of hen pheasants collected from three areas in Illinois.

	Sibley			Humboldt		Neoga				Sibley	Humboldt	Neoga
	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	7 Mo.	Adult	4 Mo	7 Mo.	Adult		All Ages		
Blood	19	21	22	21	19	20	21	21				
Bones, leg	<0.5	31.0	28.9	<0.5	4.7	1.2	0.6	7.4	Brains	7	5	10
Bones, skull	1.5	<0.5	29.3	0.6	5.6	2.1	1.3	9.1	Bursae	22	...	2
Bones, sternum	<0.5	0.6	60.4	0.6	8.6	1.1	0.8	13.4	Gizzard			
									linings	132	107	477
Fat	3	28	...	12	...	54	40	151	Hearts	2.9	4.6	<1.5
Feathers	168	266	500	62	358	500	478	276	Kidneys	6	17	19
Feet	0.5	0.6	51.3	0.6	7.0	1.5	1.8	6.6	Lungs	31	27	6
Gizzard muscles	43	20	44	31	29	9	6	38	Reproductive organs	116	76	47
Intestines	3	7	82	39	470	158	19	6	Pancreases	8	26	45
Livers	26	20	64	50	36	59	26	6	Spleens	120	58	36
Muscles, leg	72	12	14	7	41	13	18	15	Thymuses	13	...	9
Muscles, sternal	<1.5	<1.5	3.5	3.4	<1.5	5.7	3.4	5.7				

TABLE 16. - Micrograms of manganese per gram of ash in body parts of hen pheasants collected from three areas in Illinois.

	Sibley			Humboldt		Neoga				Sibley	Humboldt	Neoga
	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	7 Mo.	Adult	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult		All Ages		
Blood	10	76	72	69	88	13	68	72				
Bones, leg	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	Brains	20	24	33
Bones, skull	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	Bursae	30	...	14
Bones, sternum	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	Gizzard			
									linings	124	126	559
Fat	23	62	...	350	...	44	31	95	Hearts	21	37	24
Feathers	107	263	142	232	180	166	141	120	Kidneys	82	60	40
Feet	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	Lungs	25	41	21
Gizzard muscles	22	23	32	51	47	64	41	107	Reproductive organs	72	204	98
Intestines	100	136	131	184	348	70	229	100	Pancreases	126	277	189
Livers	436	138	281	315	271	605	492	150	Spleens	59	183	38
Muscles, leg	20	9	24	9	10	12	8	10	Thymuses	24	...	14
Muscles, sternal	10	<4	13	9	11	11	10	10				

TABLE 17.—Micrograms of molybdenum per gram of ash in body parts of hen pheasants collected from three areas in Illinois.

	Sibley			Humboldt		Neoga				Sibley	Humboldt	Neoga
	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	7 Mo.	Adult	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult		All Ages		
Blood	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	Brains Bursae Gizzard linings Hearts Kidneys Lungs Reproductive organs Pancreases Spleens Thymuses	<0.1	10.1	1.6
Bones, leg	<0.3	0.5	<0.3	<0.3	3.7	4.4	5.5	5.0		<0.1	...	9.6
Bones, skull	1.1	<0.3	8.7	3.9	5.8	3.3	1.4	6.6				
Bones, sternum	8	3	4	6	8	1	3	6				
Fat	0.5	0.1	...	<0.1	...	5.7	2.5	0.6		32.8	<0.1	4.5
Feathers	4	10	55	10	5	51	25	27		0.5	<0.1	0.1
Feet	<0.3	3.0	<0.3	<0.3	7.7	0.8	2.6	3.6		124	124	122
Gizzard muscles	1.0	1.2	6.1	2.3	3.0	2.7	1.4	0.4		<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Intestines	<0.1	4.1	12.1	24.9	50.0	23.0	7.4	0.3		6	9	28
Livers	24	18	14	10	28	33	59	82		27	19	25
Muscles, leg	1.4	0.1	6.6	0.2	0.1	<0.1	1.1	0.4		43	1	6
Muscles, sternal	1.0	0.3	<0.1	0.5	1.0	<0.1	<0.1	1.8		11	...	2

TABLE 18.—Micrograms of nickel per gram of ash in body parts of hen pheasants collected from three areas in Illinois.

	Sibley			Humboldt		Neoga				Sibley	Humboldt	Neoga
	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	7 Mo.	Adult	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult		All Ages		
Blood	0.01	0.04	75.18	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01				
Bones, leg	2	2	2	3	24	4	7	2	Brains	10	10	8
Bones, skull	11	10	14	3	3	2	7	3	Bursae	55	..	40
Bones, sternum	6	5	5	6	4	2	3	2	Gizzard			
									linings	100	57	185
Fat	9	67	...	183	...	271	225	134	Hearts	1	6	8
Feathers	68	56	81	86	84	78	83	53	Kidneys	1	20	8
Feet	7	2	10	3	5	2	3	10	Lungs	2	37	7
Gizzard muscles	10	34	5	36	42	19	10	13	Reproductive			
									organs	17	52	47
Intestines	19	123	144	135	251	255	141	110	Pancreases	10	95	28
Livers	3	8	11	5	21	12	14	13	Spleens	11	17	19
Muscles, leg	36	3	80	28	28	8	451	51	Thymuses	20	..	106
Muscles, sternal	9	2	3	1	9	1	2	5				

TABLE 19.—Micrograms of silver per gram of ash in body parts of hen pheasants collected from three areas in Illinois.

	Sibley			Humboldt		Neoga			Sibley Humboldt Neoga			
	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	7 Mo.	Adult	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	All Ages			
Blood	0.43	0.03	0.05	<0.15	<0.15	<0.15	<0.15	<0.15	Brains Bursae Gizzard limings Hearts Kidneys Lungs Reproductive organs Pancreases Spleens Thymuses	1 13 4 5 3.7 3.7 0.2 0.7 7 7 8 ..	4 . 5 3 0.2 0.7 7 1.8 8 .	6 2 25 0.2 0.5 0.3 1 1 1 0.7
Bones, leg	3	3	5	4	7	6	4	2				
Bones, skull	4	4	3	4	3	2	4	6				
Bones, sternum	6	3	4	5	5	3	3	3				
Fat	<0.2	15.5	...	2.2	...	15.5	15.7	14.7				
Feathers	23	10	13	5	13	18	14	12				
Feet	4	3	4	5	1	8	6	3				
Gizzard muscles	2.5	1.4	6.7	3.1	2.6	9.2	0.5	7.7				
Intestines	2	3	18	8	47	10	2	3				
Livers	0.2	<0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.9	<0.2	<0.2				
Muscles, leg	13.6	<0.2	16.8	<0.2	8.7	5.5	16.3	15.7				
Muscles, sternal	6	6	8	9	10	13	10	12				

TABLE 20.—Micrograms of strontium per gram of ash in body parts of hen pheasants collected from three areas in Illinois.

	Sibley			Humboldt		Neoga				Sibley	Humboldt	Neoga
	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	7 Mo.	Adult	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult		All Ages		
Blood	4.8	0.9	0.2	3.3	0.8	1.8	0.4	2.0				
Bones, leg	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	Brains	16	6	5
Bones, skull	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	Bursae	44	...	17
Bones, sternum	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	Gizzard			
									linings	30	45	60
Fat	49	42	...	198	...	148	84	250	Hearts	37	23	33
Feathers	92	94	96	43	82	91	115	89	Kidneys	59	59	110
Feet	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	Lungs	97	82	80
Gizzard muscles	26	73	106	106	63	58	71	71	Reproductive			
									organs	60	59	42
Intestines	30	45	273	38	200	30	55	104	Pancreases	13	24	40
Livers	24	48	44	44	15	22	20	64	Spleens	126	211	85
Muscles, leg	40	41	28	51	78	88	61	42	Thymuses	18	...	41
Muscles, sternal	39	37	34	51	44	43	39	51				

TABLE 21.—Micrograms of tin per gram of ash in body parts of hen pheasants collected from three areas in Illinois.

	Sibley			Humboldt		Neoga			Sibley	Humboldt	Neoga
	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	7 Mo.	Adult	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	All Ages		
Blood	3	7	3	8	7	2	2	2			
Bones, leg	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	Brains	6	4
Bones, skull	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	Bursae	5	..
Bones, sternum	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	Gizzard	..	<2
									linings	<2	6
Fat	<2	<2	..	<2	..	<2	<2	<2	Hearts	4	5
Feathers	16	37	30	45	35	21	35	24	Kidneys	5	8
Feet	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8	Lungs	47	80
Gizzard muscles	<2	<2	9	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	Reproductive organs	28	23
									Pancreases	4	4
Intestines	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	10	<2	<2	Spleens	28	94
Livers	14	13	26	31	19	15	9	11	Thymuses	4	..
Muscles, leg	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2			
Muscles, sternal	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2			

TABLE 22.—Micrograms of titanium per gram of ash in body parts of hen pheasants collected from three areas in Illinois.

	Sibley			Humboldt		Neoga			Sibley	Humboldt	Neoga
	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	7 Mo.	Adult	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	All Ages		
Blood	2	2	3	2	5	1	5	31			
Bones, leg	13	30	12	<8	10	9	11	11	Brains	11	11
Bones, skull	22	22	16	21	13	13	16	15	Bursae	>700	..
Bones, sternum	22	10	15	8	20	<8	8	10	Gizzard	..	341
									linings	>700	>700
Fat	74	>700	..	427	..	>700	>700	146	Hearts	34	22
Feathers	>700	>700	>700	>700	>700	>700	>700	>700	Kidneys	19	3
Feet	21	24	14	20	17	23	41	16	Lungs	301	316
Gizzard muscles	55	44	99	50	282	63	60	87	Reproductive organs	41	15
									Pancreases	7	5
Intestines	81	24	3	56	52	24	74	44	Spleens	38	109
Livers	65	66	143	52	38	14	14	21	Thymuses	24	..
Muscles, leg	69	103	33	<1	101	55	3	67			
Muscles, sternal	122	448	103	358	277	700	303	483			

TABLE 23.—Micrograms of vanadium per gram of ash in body parts of hen pheasants collected from three areas in Illinois.

	Sibley			Humboldt		Neoga			Sibley	Humboldt	Neoga
	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	7 Mo.	Adult	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	All Ages		
Blood	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			
Bones, leg	92	78	44	102	76	108	89	19	Brains	<0.5	0.6
Bones, skull	47	48	140	113	120	50	137	94	Bursae	5	..
Bones, sternum	113	60	138	136	139	50	60	137	Gizzard	..	16
									linings	32.7	<0.5
Fat	5	4	..	6	..	1	1	1	Hearts	1.0	0.8
Feathers	>100	96	>100	>100	33	>100	>100	>100	Kidneys	1	2
Feet	121	128	42	140	118	37	130	122	Lungs	2.2	0.6
Gizzard muscles	1.4	<0.5	8.6	<0.5	0.9	<0.5	<0.5	13.0	Reproductive organs	2.1	1.4
									Pancreases	0.9	0.9
Intestines	2.7	<0.5	14.2	3.4	25.0	2.0	2.7	4.6	Spleens	2.8	3.1
Livers	0.5	2.1	2.1	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	2.6	Thymuses	<0.5	..
Muscles, leg	2	15	18	38	20	13	15	12			
Muscles, sternal	0.5	3.1	<0.5	2.1	1.3	4.0	1.2	1.2			

TABLE 24. — Micrograms of zinc per gram of ash in body parts of hen pheasants collected from three areas in Illinois.

	Sibley			Humboldt		Neoga			Sibley	Humboldt	Neoga
	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	7 Mo.	Adult	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	All Ages		
Blood	40	39	39	35	34	34	35	35			
Bones, leg	462	400	450	450	437	525	525	800	Brains	675	950
Bones, skull	637	525	525	450	525	450	525	612	Bursae	562	...
Bones, sternum	500	475	400	487	500	525	537	912	Gizzard	...	344
									linings	925	637
Fat	365	689	...	575	...	776	612	1,140	Hearts	2,750	2,800
Feathers	23,750	23,750	27,500	27,500	37,500	28,750	33,750	32,500	Kidneys	1,312	1,225
Feet	475	450	612	475	675	500	837	600	Lungs	825	1,075
Gizzard muscles	3,125	3,625	3,250	3,000	3,000	2,875	2,750	3,250	Reproductive	...	862
									organs	552	769
Intestines	4,125	2,500	2,875	3,625	1,539	3,250	2,500	3,000	Pancreases	2,062	2,225
Livers	1,675	2,187	2,350	2,150	1,837	2,350	2,500	1,025	Spleens	573	757
Muscles, leg	1,300	1,175	1,300	1,150	1,175	1,050	1,200	1,112	Thymuses	403	...
Muscles, sternal	425	500	1,200	437	450	437	600	500			400

TABLE 25. — Micrograms of zirconium per gram of ash in body parts of hen pheasants collected from three areas in Illinois.

	Sibley			Humboldt		Neoga			Sibley	Humboldt	Neoga
	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	7 Mo.	Adult	4 Mo.	7 Mo.	Adult	All Ages		
Blood	1.04	0.05	0.63	0.30	0.49	<0.05	0.28	0.55			
Bones, leg	3	47	51	2	105	17	17	106	Brains	3	59
Bones, skull	188	119	163	23	126	82	90	450	Bursae	151	...
Bones, sternum	9	20	177	271	25	24	9	96	Gizzard	...	45
									linings	291	251
Fat	74	374	...	227	...	385	14	355	Hearts	7	26
Feathers	145	343	439	247	258	300	375	350	Kidneys	<0.5	<0.5
Feet	3	17	131	75	46	118	12	1	Lungs	3	28
Gizzard muscles	363	25	49	28	56	29	32	74	Reproductive	...	14
									organs	161	132
Intestines	49	29	91	214	104	11	42	46	Pancreases	4	58
Livers	131	120	62	10	37	115	60	15	Spleens	10	68
Muscles, leg	29	27	3	2	8	1	24	47	Thymuses	98	...
Muscles, sternal	6	10	7	11	5	47	59	217			6

(17016—5M—4.70)





